

Willsharborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XX.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1840.

No. 1038.

For the Recorder.

ROBERT LEIGHTON, D. D.

Among the most eminently pious men of the christian church, Archbishop Leighton holds a place of distinction. Few, if any, have excelled him in knowledge of divine things, or in conformity to the holy standard of christian living. He was born in London A. D. 1611. The period was eventful, and the character of the times for a few subsequent years was calculated to have much influence in the formation of the opinions and sentiments of a mind quickly sensitive to whatever was erroneous or unjust. His education was completed at Edinburgh in 1631, and he then appears to have passed about ten years either in some retired occupation, or in foreign travel. He was ordained a minister in Scotland, according to the Presbyterian system of church polity, on the 16th December 1641, being, it would appear, in the 30th year of his age.

After having been for some time employed in the duties of a parochial minister, he was called from his comparatively secluded, though more pleasant sphere, to the office of Principal of the University of Edinburgh. We are not well, or at least minutely informed of the manner of his life in this station. That his time and care were given to the interests of those over whom he was placed, in a manner worthy of his own exalted character and views, is attested by the lectures, prayers, and exhortations which the duties of the station called from him, and which form a valuable portion of his remaining works. His resignation of the office of principal of the University took place in 1660, or 61. The style of Leighton's sentiments, and the high order, the almost seraphical tone of his piety, may be seen, imperfectly indeed, in a letter written as his biographer supposes at the period of his life now spoken of. It is for this reason introduced here, and is as follows:

Sir: Oh what a weariness it is to live among men, and find so few men, and among christians, and find so few christians; so much talk and so little action, religion almost turned to a tune and a song, words and smiles all our pretty discourses puerile and base, and so easily dragged into the mire, self, and flesh, and pride and passion, dominating while we speak of being in Christ and clothed with Him, and believe it because we speak it so often, and so confidently. Well I know you are not willing to be thus galled, and having some glances of the beauty of holiness, aim no lower than perfection, which in the end we hope to attain, and in the mean while the smallest advances to it are worth more than crowns and sceptres. I believe it, you often think on those words of the blessed champion Paul, 1 Cor. ix. 24. "Know ye not, that they which run in a race, run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain. And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible. I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that beateth the air; but I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection: lest that by any means when I have preached to others, I myself should be a cast away." There is a noble guest within us. O! let all our business be to entertain him honorably, and to live in celestial love within, that will make all things without be very contemptible in our eyes. I should rove on did I not stop myself, it falling out well too for that, to be hard upon the past hours, ere I thought of writing. Therefore good night is all I add; for whatsoever hour it comes to your hand, I believe you are as sensible as I, that it is still night, but the comfort is, that it draws nigh toward that bright morning that shall make amends. Your weary fellow pilgrim.

R. L.

One or two sentences, concluding a beautiful valedictory oration delivered to the students on the occasion of his retirement from the office of Principal in the University, may be added as illustrative of Leighton's piety and affection.

"Let prayer not only be the key which opens the day, and the lock that shuts the night; but let it be also from morning to night our staff and stay in all our labours, and enable us to go cheerfully up into the mount of God. Prayer brings consolation to the languishing soul, drives away the devil, and is the great medium, whereby all grace and peace is communicated to us."

"May our dear Redeemer Jesus, impress upon your minds a lively representation of his own meek and immaculate

heart, that in the great and last day, he may by that mark know you to be his; and together with all the rest of his sealed and redeemed ones, admit you into the mansions of eternal bliss."

His exercise of the duties of this station, which it is said Leighton had accepted because "in it he was wholly separated from all church matters," was thus brought to an end. As to religion there was some prospect of peace, and the Church looked for a brighter day. The troublous period of Cromwell's usurpation had terminated, and the second Charles now occupied the throne, and ruled with some leniency, if not with wisdom, over a people who had destroyed the life of his father, and their sovereign. The restoration of the monarchy, was accompanied with the reinstatement of the English Episcopal Church throughout the kingdom of Great Britain.

In the re-establishment of Episcopacy Leighton's part was somewhat conspicuous. It is said, he was much entreated, but it is certain, he acted conscientiously. This was allowed to him by even his theological opponents; and of personal opponents it would seem that he had none. His high standing as a scholar and divine, was the reason of his being selected to fill one of the vacant Bishoprics in Scotland. He did not wish it, but would gladly have evaded the honor. He was consecrated, however, at Westminster, on the 12th of December 1661, after having received the orders of Deacon and Priest, according to the ritual of the Church of England. This step, while it was matter of satisfaction to the friends of the Church of England, did not alienate those with whom Leighton had before associated, and with whose ecclesiastical polity and form of doctrine he had symbolized; they acknowledged that he was far above any thing selfish, and was steadily conscientious. Men of all parties continued still, and indeed many were now first brought to allow and feel the influence of a holy and truth-loving example in him.

From Dunblane, his first Episcopal jurisdiction, he was advanced, about 1670, to the Archbishopric of Glasgow. This promotion, though it showed his acceptableness with all, was only considered by himself as a trial of him, an increase of the burden of a responsibility he already felt to be too great. He did not continue very long in the discharge of the duties of this high station, but resigned his charge in 1774, having held it for four years. If, respecting christians, we be told that they are the light of the world, then in proportion to their elevation, will be their conspicuousness, and the illumination they will truly shed upon the world. It was so with Leighton. The light of his holy character shone brilliantly and could not be hid, in proportion as it was raised high to human view.

The remaining ten years of the life of the Archbishop, were passed in retirement and devotion. Solitude was delightful to him, for the sake of the opportunity it gave of spiritual contemplation. He is said, nevertheless, to have been serene and cheerful. After having enjoyed his chosen retirement for some time, he was solicited by the King to return to active life; but this proposition, his biographer observes, for some reason, "fell to the ground, and the venerable Bishop was left quietly to pursue the method of life he loved, to meditate upon eternity, and to prepare for it." "The sabbath, (to quote further,) was his delight, and no slight hindrances could keep him from the house of prayer. Upon one occasion when he was indisposed, the day being stormy, his friends urged him on account of his health not to venture to church: "Were the weather fair," was the reply, "I would stay at home, but since it is otherwise, I must go, lest I be thought to countenance by my example, the irreligious practice of allowing slight hindrances to keep me from public worship." But perhaps the highest eulogium that can be passed on the uniform holiness of his character, is the effect it had on his brother in law, who upon daily beholding it exclaimed, "if none shall go to heaven but so holy a man as this, what will become of me!" and became so deeply impressed with the

importance of striving forward to perfection, that he relinquished a profitable business lest it should too much entangle him, and devoted his remaining years to the care of his soul."

The genius of Leighton is sublime, and is excelled only by his piety, if indeed these qualities of his writings can be separated from one another, and compared together. He clothes the most noble conceptions in the richest beauty of language, and illustrates them with a singular felicity. While some have greater fertility of imagination, few exhibit so chastened a beauty of thought, or such simplicity of diction. He appears without affectation, and is humble. Hence he is ranked by some of the best judges, next to the inspired writers. As if, the nearer he comes in thought to that which is divine, and inconceivably glorious, he were only the more struck with the infirmity of man, he retires, with something of a natural humility, from the holy light whereunto he had approached.

In a pastoral letter to the clergy of the Diocese of Dunblane, after several exhortations, he says: "But you will say, 'What does he, that speaks these things to us?' Alas! I am ashamed to tell you. All I dare say is this,—I think I see the beauty of holiness, and am enamored of it, though I attain it not; and how little soever I attain, I would rather live and die in the pursuit of it, than in the pursuit, yea, or in the possession or enjoyment though unpursued, of all the advantages the world affords."

With another observation of his, we would conclude our imperfect sketch of the life of this distinguished and venerated Bishop.

"Though the mariner sees not the pole-star, yet the needle of the compass that points to it, tells him which way he sails: Thus the heart that is touched with the loadstone of Divine love, trembling with godly fear, and still looking towards God by fixed believing, points at the love of holiness, and with the soul in ecstasies is heavenward, towards the haven of eternal rest."

SUDDEN DEATH.

It is a remark of the thoughtful, that they would like to pass suddenly from the full enjoyment of life, to death—and we find also a clergyman used the same idea. It appears to us there is a lack of true philosophy in the thought. Whatever may be our state of preparation, we feel that the association of life, its business and its intercourse, tend to soil our garments, to distract our mind, and lead it off from the great object of human consideration: the lengthened death-sickness enables us to remedy the evil, and set our household in order to look on what we are leaving with that proper estimate of its uses, which enable us to dispose of it, and to consider the relations and tendency of those whom we leave, so that we may properly direct their steps.

To rest on the "Mountains of Beulah," and to look beyond the flood, was the privilege of those who had journeyed long and carefully in the right road, according to Bunyan, and the path foot that splashed aside the water of the divided stream, was not when the current set strong.

He who had contemplated long and profitably the slow approach of death, said, imploringly, "Gently, most gently, on thy victim's head, Consumption, lay thy hand!" And life itself is little else than a consumption, by which we slide downward from the cradle to the grave. Yet a deeper slope and a greater angle in the descending grade, admonish us we approach the end of our journey, and give intimation for special preparation. He who is conscious (but who is?) of no imperfection, may wish to start upwards, like the perfect Prophet, with "the chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof." But in these latter day times, betwixt the flush of life and quenching of its brightness, moments, at least to say "receive my spirit," were cheaply purchased by a martyr's pangs.

He that receives a benefit without being thankful, robs the giver of his just reward. It must be a due reciprocation in virtue that can make the obliger and obliged worthy.

From the Madisonian.

THE FORT STEPHENSON AFFAIR.

General Harrison and Colonel Croghan. McAfee wrote a history of the west. Col. Croghan was of the opinion that an accurate representation of the affair of which he was the Hero was not given. He heard rumours that Gen. Harrison supervised McAfee's work—he heard other rumours that Gen. Harrison did him injustice in private conversation. Col. Croghan wrote to Gen. Harrison in great heat, five years after the war, using language which would only have been justified if the rumours which induced his correspondence had been known facts. Gen. Harrison answered him—Colonel Croghan apologized for his warmth: The correspondence was continued, and renewed again in 1825, and finally closed to the satisfaction of Col. Croghan and Gen. Harrison. This was a personal affair, originating not in any thing that occurred in the war, but in the acts of three persons. The Globe, by some means or other, we may guess how, has procured a portion of Croghan's letters, and published them, with a view, by their aid, of throwing discredit upon Gen. Harrison's character as a gentleman and a military man. It even accuses him of "jealousy, ingratitude and treachery," without any other proof than one side of a private correspondence, which originated in rumours, and ended in satisfaction by mutual consent, and with which the public had nothing to do, and which it had no business to know. The friends of Gen. Harrison make no issue with Col. Croghan; Col. Croghan will make none with Gen. Harrison. On the contrary, Gen. H. and his friends applaud the gallantry of Col. C., and Col. C. awards the meed of his praise to Gen. H. So far as the Globe goes beyond the personal matter, and attempts to throw a shade upon Gen. Harrison's conduct at Seneca Town and Lower Sandusky, it is clearly false of its object, and is not supported even by Colonel Croghan. Col. Croghan's letters at the time, the unanimous approval of all of Gen. H.'s officers and the historical facts and circumstances themselves, will forever preserve Gen. Harrison's reputation and character beyond all cloud from the assaults of malignant foes. The Globe cannot long triumph in a falsification of history. We submit the facts and circumstances of the case to the public, by the following quotation from the Madisonian, an undoubted authority on the subject, and leave the matter to be judged upon its merits without the slightest apprehension as to the conclusion to which every impartial mind will arrive:

In the month of June, while at Franklinton, Gen. Harrison was informed that Fort Meigs was again invested. Although he doubted the intention of the enemy to attack that place, at this time, he promptly started a reinforcement to its relief, and on the 28th reached there in person. It proved to be a false alarm, and the General returned to Lower Sandusky, on the 1st of July, and on the following day, set off for Cleveland, on business connected with public stores, and the building of boats for transporting the army across the lake. On the 23d, a body of eight hundred Indians were seen to pass Fort Meigs, for the purpose, it was supposed, of attacking Fort Winchester. Two days afterwards, the British and Indians appeared in great numbers, before Fort Meigs, then commanded by Gen. Clay. In the meantime, Capt. Oliver, accompanied by Captain McCune, was sent to apprise the Commander-in-chief of the fact; and reached him at Lower Sandusky, with certain information that the united force of the enemy, principally Indians, was not less than five thousand—a greater number than had ever been before assembled on any occasion during the war. Gen. Harrison, with remarkable accuracy of judgment, as the result proved, came to the conclusion, that this investment of Fort Meigs was a feint made by the enemy, to call his attention to that place, while Lower Sandusky or Cleveland, was really the point on which the next attack would be made. He immediately removed his headquarters to Seneca, nine miles above Lower Sandusky. From this place he could fall back and protect Upper Sandusky, or pass by a secret route to the relief of Fort Meigs—two points to be defended.—Lower Sandusky being comparatively of little importance. Major Croghan was left at Lower Sandusky with one hundred and sixty regulars, for the defence of Fort Stephenson. There were about six hundred troops at Seneca—a force too small to advance upon Fort Meigs. Capt. McCune was sent back to General Clay, with the information, that as early as the commander-in-chief could collect a sufficient number of troops, he would relieve the fort. The day after the return of the express, the enemy raised the siege. As had been anticipated by Gen. Harrison, the British sailed round into Sandusky bay, while the Indians marched

across the swamps of Portage river, to aid in the projected attack on Lower Sandusky. As early as the 21st of April, of this year, Gen. Harrison, in a letter to the Secretary of War, in speaking of the ulterior operations of the campaign, remarked: "I shall cause the movements of the enemy to be narrowly watched; but in the event of their landing at Lower Sandusky, that post cannot be saved. The stores there are not of much consequence, excepting about five hundred stand of arms, which I will cause to be removed as soon as the roads are practicable,—at present it is impossible." These arms were subsequently removed. Just before the express from Fort Meigs reached Gen. Harrison, he, in company with Major Croghan and other officers, had examined Fort Stephenson, and concluded that it could not be defended against heavy artillery; and, if the British should approach it by water, which would raise a presumption that they had brought their heavy artillery—the fort must be abandoned and burnt, provided a retreat could be effected with safety. In the orders left with Major Croghan, it was stated:—"Should the British troops approach you in force with cannon, and you can discover them in time to effect a retreat, you will do so immediately, destroying all the public stores." You must be aware that the attempt to retreat in the face of an Indian force, would be vain. Against such an enemy your garrison would be more safe, however great the number.

On the 29th, Gen. Harrison was informed that the siege of Fort Meigs had been abandoned. The scouts sent out by him, reported that from the indications they believed an attack was meditated by the Indians, then lying in numbers on the south side of Fort Meigs, upon Upper Sandusky. Upon this information, a council of war was called, composed of McArthur, Cass, Ball, Paul, Wood, Hull, Holmes and Graham—who were unanimously of opinion, that as Fort Stephenson was untenable against heavy artillery, and as it was relatively an important post, that the garrison should not be reinforced, but withdrawn, and the place be destroyed. The following order was forthwith sent to Maj. Croghan:—"Sir—Immediately on receiving this letter, you will abandon Fort Stephenson, set fire to it, and repair with your command this night to Head Quarters. Cross the river, and come up on the other side. If you should find or deem it impracticable to make good your march to this place, take the road to Huron, and pursue it with the utmost circumspection and dispatch." The bearer of this dispatch losing his way, it did not reach Maj. Croghan until eleven o'clock of the next day. The Major was then of opinion that he could not retreat with safety, as the Indians were around the fort, in considerable numbers. A majority of his officers concurred in the opinion that to retreat was unsafe, and that the post could be maintained until at least further instructions were received from head quarters. The Major, therefore, promptly returned the following answer:—"Sir: I have received yours of yesterday, ten o'clock, P. M., ordering me to destroy this place, and make good my retreat, which was received too late to be carried into execution. We have determined to maintain the place, and, by heavens, we can." The strong language of this note was used on the supposition that it might fall into the hands of the enemy. It reached the General on the same day, who, not fully understanding the motives under which it was written, sent Col. Wells next morning, escorted by Col. Ball, and a detachment of dragoons, with the following order:

July 30th, 1813.

"Sir: The General has just received your letter of this date, informing him that you had thought proper to disobey the order issued from this office, and delivered to you this morning. It appears that the information which dated the order was incorrect; and as you did not receive it in the night, as was expected, it might have been proper that you should have reported the circumstance and your situation, before you proceeded to its execution. This might have been passed over; but I am directed to say to you, that an officer who presumes to aver, that he has made his resolution, and that he will set in direct opposition to the orders of his General, can no longer be entrusted with a separate command. Col. Wells is sent to relieve you. You will deliver the command to him, and repair with Col. Ball's squadron to this place. By command, &c."

A. H. HOLMES, Asst. Adj. General.

In passing down, the dragoons met with a party of fourteen Indians, and killed twelve of them. When Major Croghan reached head quarters, he explained to the General his motives in writing the note, which were deemed satisfactory. In the mean time the scouts had reported to Gen. Harrison that the Indians had not gone in the direction of Upper Sandusky. Upon receiving this

"The amount of stores at this place was inconsiderable; every thing valuable had been previously removed."

information, Maj. Croghan was directed to resume his post, with written instructions of the same import as had been previously given.

On the evening of 31st of July, some scouts sent out by General Harrison, discovered the British within twenty miles of Fort Stephenson, approaching the place by water. It was 12 o'clock, however, on the next day, August 1st, before these scouts, in returning to Seneca, by Lower Sandusky, communicated this information to Maj. Croghan, and in a few hours afterwards the fort was actually invested by the British and Indians. A flag was now sent from the enemy demanding surrender. The messenger was informed that the commandant and garrison were determined to defend it to the last extremity. The attack was promptly commenced, and gallantly sustained. The result was glorious to the American arms, and covered the gallant Croghan and his officers and men, with honor. Only one man was killed, and but seven wounded, belonging to the garrison. The loss of the enemy was not less than one hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

General Harrison, when informed of the attack on Fort Stephenson, passed before moving to its relief. He was hourly expecting considerable reinforcements from the interior, but had not with him at Seneca, a disposable force of more than eight hundred men, the fifth of whom were cavalry, who, in the thick woods extending the greater part of the way, between that place and Lower Sandusky, would have been of little use. The remainder of these eight hundred men were raw recruits. To have marched upon an enemy, several thousand strong, with such a force, would, in all human probability, have resulted in its total destruction. Again, in moving to Fort Stephenson, he must necessarily leave the camp at Seneca with one hundred and fifty sick soldiers in it, exposed to the Indian tomahawk; while Upper Sandusky, at which were ten thousand barrels of flour, besides other supplies of public stores, indispensable for the main objects of the campaign, was equally liable to be attacked and destroyed by Tecumseh, who, with two thousand warriors, was then lying in the swamp, between that point and Fort Meigs, ready to strike upon either Seneca or the Upper Sandusky, in the event of Gen. Harrison's moving to Fort Stephenson. Under these circumstances, he was bound by every military principle, to retain that position in which he could, with the most certainty, accomplish the best results. He therefore determined to wait for a time, at least, the progress of events, hoping that reinforcements would arrive before the fort could be reduced. On the night of the 2nd, he was informed that the enemy was retreating, and early the next morning, having in the night been reinforced by three hundred Ohio militia, he set out for the fort attended by the dragoons, and directing the remainder of the disposable force to follow under Gen. Cass and McArthur. Upon reaching the fort, the General was told by a wounded sergeant of the British troops that Tecumseh was in the swamp, South of Fort Meigs, ready to strike at Upper Sandusky, on the first opportunity. This information, corroborative of what he had before heard, induced the commander-in-chief to direct Gen. McArthur, who had not yet reached the Fort, to return to Seneca with all possible dispatch.

In his official report of this affair, Gen. Harrison said: "It will not be among the least of Gen. Croghan's mortifications to find that he has been baffled by a youth who has just passed his twenty first year. He is, however, a hero worthy of his gallant uncle, George R. Clark."

The President immediately conferred the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel, on Maj. Croghan.

Shortly afterwards an attack was made in some public prints upon the conduct of Gen. Harrison, in regard to the defence of Fort Stephenson. Maj. Croghan promptly replied to it, by forwarding to a newspaper in Cincinnati, a communication, under date Lower Sandusky, Aug. 27, 1813, in which he gives the reasons already stated, for disobeying Gen. Harrison's order to destroy the fort and retreat to Seneca, and says:

"I have with much regret seen in some of the public prints, such misrepresentations respecting my refusal to evacuate this post, as are calculated not only to injure me in the estimation of military men, but also to excite unfavorable impressions as to the propriety of Gen. Harrison's conduct relative to this affair."

"His character as a military man is too well established to need my approbation or support. But his public services entitled him at least to common justice. This affair does not furnish cause of reproach. If public opinion has been lately misled respecting his late conduct, it will require but a moment's cool, dispassionate reflection, to convince them of its propriety. The measures recently adopted by him, so far from deserving censure, are the clearest proof of his keen penetration, and able generalship."

The letter concludes with the following:

ing paragraphs, alike honorable to the soldier and the gentleman—

"It would be incalculable to say that I am not flattered by the many handsome things which have been said about the defense which was made by the troops under my command; but I desire to plaudits which are bestowed upon me at the expense of Gen. Harrison.

"I have at all times enjoyed his confidence as far as my rank in the army entitled me to; and on proper occasions received his marked attention. I have felt the warmest attachment for him as a man, and my confidence in him as an able commander remains unshaken. I feel every assurance that he will at all times do ample justice; and nothing could give me more pain than to see his enemies seize upon this occasion to deal out their unfriendly feelings and animosities—dislike—and as long as he continues (as in my humble opinion he has hitherto done) to make the wisest arrangements and most judicious disposition, which the forces under his command will justify, I shall not hesitate to unite with the army in bestowing upon him that confidence which he so richly merits, and which has on no occasion been withheld."

About the same time, the following article was published in one of the public prints of Cincinnati:

"Lower Seneca Town, Aug. 29, 1813.

"The undersigned, being the general, field, and staff officers, with that portion of the north-western army under the immediate command of General Harrison, have observed with regret and surprise, that charges, as improper in the form as in the substance, have been made against the conduct of Gen. Harrison during the recent investment of Lower Sandusky. At another time, and under ordinary circumstances, we should deem it improper and unamiable thus publicly to give any opinion respecting the movements of the army. But public confidence in the commanding general is essential to the success of the campaign, and carelessly to withdraw or to withhold that confidence, is more than individual injustice; becomes a serious injury to the service. A part of the force, which the American army consists, will derive its greatest strength and efficacy from a confidence in the commanding general, and from those moral causes which accompany and give energy to public opinion. A very erroneous idea respecting the number of the troops then at the disposal of the General, has doubtless been the primary cause of those unfortunate and unfounded impressions. A sense of duty forbids us from giving a detailed view of our strength at that time. In that respect, we have fortunately experienced a very favorable change. But we refer the public to the General's official report to the Secretary of War, of Maj. Croghan's successful defence at Lower Sandusky. In that will be found a statement of our whole disposable force, and he who believes that with such a force, and under the circumstances which then occurred, Gen. Harrison ought to have advanced upon the enemy, must have left to correct his opinion in the school of experience.

"On a review of the course then adopted, we are decidedly of the opinion, that it was such as was dictated by military wisdom, and a due regard to our own circumstances and the situation of the enemy. The reasons for this opinion it is evidently improper to give, but we hold ourselves ready at a future period, and when other circumstances shall have intervened, to satisfy every man of its correctness who is anxious to investigate and willing to receive the truth. And with a steady acquiescence, beyond the claims of military duty, we are prepared to obey a General, whose measures meet our most deliberate approbation, and merit that of his country.

Lewis Cass, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
Samuel Wells, Col. 17 R. U. S. I.
Thos. Owens, Col. 17 R. U. S. I.
George Paul, Col. 17 R. U. S. I.
J. C. Bartlett, Col. Q. M. G.
James V. Bell, Lieut. Col.
Robert Morrison, Lieut. Col.
George Todd, Maj. 19 R. U. S. I.
William Trigg, Maj. 28 R. U. S. I.
James Smiley, Maj. 28 R. U. S. I.
Ed. Graham, Maj. 17 R. U. S. I.
Geo. Croghan, Maj. 17 R. U. S. I.
J. H. Haskill, Maj. and Asst. Insp. Gen.
E. D. Wood, Maj. Engineers.

These two documents, spontaneously given, and from the highest possible authority, must, with all honorable minds, relieve the commander in chief from the censures which partisan liberality at tempted to cast upon him, in this affair. It is plucking no leaf from the laurels which the gallantry of the youthful Croghan entwined around his brow, in the defence of Fort Stephenson, to claim for his commander, the credit of having acted, on this occasion, with prudence, fidelity, and profound military skill.

From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Republican. GEN'L HARRISON'S SPEECH AT CARTHAGE.

"We insert, according to promise, an account of Gen. Harrison's speech at Carthage, on the 20th ult, as related to the subject of Abolition.

"Having recently received a letter from a personal friend, who is a member of an Abolition Society, proposing to me two questions, which he requested me to answer; but having from necessity, owing to the absolute impossibility of my answering the numerous letters I receive, requiring my opinion upon political subjects, declined to answer any from individuals, I willingly embrace the opportunity of answering them in which this occasion has given me, without violating the

rule I had found myself under the necessity of adopting.

The questions are the following, viz:—Do you believe the people of the United States possess an unrestricted right to discuss any subject, that to them may seem worthy of consideration?

2d.—Do you believe the people of the United States have the right to petition their Legislature for the redress of whatever they may deem a grievance, and for the adoption of such measures as the petitioners may think conducive to the welfare of the nation?

I do not hesitate to answer both of these questions in the affirmative. The Constitution of the United States, and that of our own state, have secured to the people the enjoyment of the rights referred to in both questions, entirely unrestricted by their own sense of propriety, and the legal rules which protect the rights of others. The freedom of speech and of the press, are the distinguishing characteristics of free government. With out them, we might call our country a Republic, but it would be so only in name; like that of Rome, under the Emperors, it might be a mask to cover the most horrible despotism. The right of the people to write and to speak openly and freely upon all matters of public policy, is the palladium of all civil and religious liberty. The authors of our Constitution must have known that it would be subject to abuses to be used for improper and indeed sometimes for criminal purposes; yet they declared it without restriction. More than half a century has passed away since it came into operation, and although upon one memorable occasion it was resorted to for the purpose of giving effect to councils tending to paralyze the efforts of the nation, in the midst of a dangerous war, and to encourage the enemy to persevere in supporting their unjust pretensions, still these declarations the rights in relation to writing, speaking and publishing, have been suffered to remain in all their pristine force. I should be the last person who could, under any circumstances, consent to restrict them by legal enactments.

I must, however, take this occasion to repeat what I have before declared, that the discussion of the right of one portion of the states which compose our Union to hold slaves by an assemblage of citizens of other states, which hold none, is in my opinion not sanctioned by the spirit of the Constitution. If it is tolerated by the Constitution, to which I have referred, it is forbidden by the general tenor of that instrument, and the fundamental principles of the government which it has established. Our government is certainly one of a very complicated character, difficult in some of its aspects to be well understood. To foreign governments it presents, and was intended to present, a power clothed with the most important attributes of sovereignty; and so far as our relations with them may be concerned, they are to see nothing beyond that which is described in our glorious motto—"E Pluribus Unum." We are, however, not "one," in the sense that it would be understood if applied to other nations which have been formed from once di-jointed and separate parts. Our Union is not that which, like marriage, merges the whole rights of the parties in a common stock. We are not

"joined like meeting rivers
Which roll into the sea one common flood,
And are no more distinguished."

Our Union is more properly like an ordinary copartnership composed of a number of individuals, who each furnish a portion of capital to be subjected to the control of the majority of the partners, but who each also retain another portion under their own exclusive management. With the latter neither the partners collectively nor individually have any more right to interfere than if there existed no sort of connection between them. This is, also, the theory of our General and State Governments. Over the powers retained by the states respectively, neither the General Government nor the other states, nor the citizens of the other states, can exercise the least control. If this opinion is correct, it follows that discussions in public assemblies in relation to the institutions of other states, with a view to alter or affect them, was not in the contemplation either of those who framed the Constitution, or those by whom it was adopted. Let us apply the theory I endeavor to maintain to this assembly. We are here, some three thousand persons, in the double character of citizens of Ohio and citizens of the United States. In the first, we can undertake the consideration and discussion of any subject belonging to our state policy, embodying our sentiments in the shape of resolutions or petitions, and in the event of a supposed grievance, present them to the appropriate state authorities for redress. As citizens of the United States we are competent to consider and discuss any subject of national policy, and by a similar process submit the result of our deliberations, if we should choose to do so, to that department of the Federal Government which possesses the power to give us relief. But in which of these characters, either as citizens of Ohio, or as citizens of the United States, could we consistently with the theory and spirit of the Constitution, discuss a subject belonging exclusively to any other state?

There are many principles to be found in the Constitutions of some of the states (other than the toleration of slavery) which are very much unlike those of Ohio. The property qualification of voters for instance. This is a restriction upon the right of suffrage to which personally I am opposed. I would accord this important privilege to every citizen. Having ascertained that he was a citizen, I

would not proceed to inquire the amount of money he had in his pocket, or what other species of property he might possess. With these sentiments I might offer for your adoption a resolution declaring that the restricted suffrage in some of the states was an aristocratical feature in their systems of government, and should be abolished. Such a proposition could not fail to create much surprise, and bring to the mind of every man in the assembly that neither in his capacity as a citizen of Ohio nor of the United States, could he interfere with the people of Massachusetts, Virginia and Louisiana, in the management of their domestic concerns. Should I be asked if I thought that any harm could arise from such a discussion, I answer decidedly in the affirmative. Harm in more ways than one. It would tend more, perhaps, than any thing else, to destroy the idea of the perfect individuality and distinctness of the state governments, which has ever been considered as one of the most important features in our system, and prepare the minds of the people for the prostration of the barriers which have been erected with so much art and care between the general and state Governments, and those of the states respectively, and finally lead to that dreaded consolidation which, in the opinions of our wisest and best statesmen, would be the immediate precursor of the downfall of liberty. It could not fail, also, to impair, if not entirely destroy those feelings of confidence and affection between the citizens of the respective states, which is the only effectual bond of our Union.

From the discussion of any question in an abstract form, no possible injury could arise.

I conclude with the repetition of my opinion that the right of the people to write on, speak on, and discuss any subject which they may deem worthy of consideration, and that of petitioning for the redress of any thing "which they may consider a grievance," are secured to them both by the Federal and state Constitutions, and that these rights can neither be impaired nor restricted. The abuse of these rights is no argument for abolishing them. In the forcible language of the late distinguished Chief Justice of the United States, "it is an evil inseparable from the good to which it is allied, a shoot which cannot be stripped from the stalk without vitally wounding the plant from which it is torn."

From the National Intelligencer.

The Mobile Commercial Register of the 26th ultimo, says:—"In Tennessee our party is in great spirits. Polk is driving the falsehoods of the Feds before him, and their bungling Convention, with copious draughts of hard cider, won't save them."

The way in which "Polk" is "driving the falsehoods of the Feds before him," will be apparent to every reader from a perusal of the following, from which it is evident that, instead of driving "the Feds," by which term the Republican whigs are intended—before him, these "Feds" in reality are driving "Polk" before them.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER

Signed by One-Hundred and Seventeen Citizens in Blount County, Tennessee, Published in the Knoxville Times

July 28, 1840.

"To his Excellency Gov. Polk:

"Sir: We, the undersigned, citizens of Blount County, assisted by our votes, at the last August election, to make you Governor of our state. In doing so, we were influenced by your repeated declaration, that you desired no higher or other office than that in the gift of Tennesseeans, and a confident belief that, such being the fact, you would unreservedly devote your time and talents to the duties of your office; but, with mortification and regret, we find you have abandoned your post of duty, and assumed the elevated task of a stump orator and itinerant political missionary for a President who cannot find pocket change enough in an annual salary of \$23,000 to pay for his dish-rags and strain er-clothes. Such conduct, sir, is beneath the dignity of a Governor.

"We, therefore, as your employers in part, order you back to the place assigned you by the laws of your country, and demand of you the discharge of the duties of your office in good faith."

"We, as freemen, voted for you for Governor—as freemen, we intend to vote for the Hogs of Tippecanoe for President; and should we find he becomes an effeminate by pampered living upon the People's money as to require one hundred dollars worth of artificial flowers to decorate his dinner table, and gold knives to butter his bread, we will endeavor to select some other man, who will think more of the duties than the pageantry and tinsel of his office."

From the Madisonian.
A PLAIN TALK ON POLITICAL
MATTERS.

Noted down by Peter Ploughboy.

FOURTH DAY.

How the hard money system would operate on the farmer and laborer.

Col. R. You said the hard money system would not affect the condition of the laborer, because, though he could get but 20 or 25 cents per day for his labor, still as he could buy wheat and other things so much cheaper it would be all the same to him?

Captas. And would it not?

Col. R. No; far from it. Of course the reduction of wages in this country would not affect prices in other countries, especially those that are now and always have been hard money countries.

Captas. True.

Col. R. Well, then, imported articles, such as tea, coffee, sugar, saltpetre, pepper, ginger, drugs and medicines, dye stuffs, silks, fine muslins, and indeed all kinds of foreign goods, would remain at their present prices?

Captas. I suppose they would.

Col. R. Then how can the laborer enjoy the comfort of a cup of coffee or tea, or use sugar in his family? Can he afford to labor a day for a pound and a half of coffee or sugar, and three days for a pound of tea, and indulge in either? And can the farmer afford to buy a silk dress for his wife or daughter when he must give four or five bushels of wheat and may be move per yard for it? No. None but the rich would be able to enjoy these comforts; the poor would have to live and dress as the peasantry in Russia, Turkey, Egypt, and other hard money countries do, and be treated as the Russian serfs are by their masters.

And this is the system proposed by men professing to be democrats and friends of the people! Depend upon it, Mr. Captas, this cry of "hard money" is nothing more than honey which conceals a poisonous drug—a drug that will render the people, if they swallow it, powerless in the hands of their dishonest and designing rulers. Let them beware of it.

The condition of the people in hard money countries.

Look at the condition of the great mass of the people in hard money countries, do the poor there ever rise to wealth and distinction? Rarely indeed. Do they enjoy the comforts and luxuries that are within the reach of all here? Do they live in comfortable dwellings, wear good clothing, have meat upon their tables every day and three times a day, if they choose? No. They live in hovels, wear the coarsest stuffs; have wooden shoes or none at all, and think it a luxury to get meat enough to make soup of once a month, and as for allowing flour bread to pass their lips, that's a thing they never dream of!

Captas. It is strange I never thought of this before!

Col. R. Can people thus oppressed and borne down by the hard money and no credit system educate their children, or expect to place them in a condition in life above their own? No; they must keep them forever at work;—they must labor, labor, labor; because they would toil for a mere pittance. Their condition would bind them, as with a heavy and galling chain, down to the earth, where they must dig and delve forever.

Office holders will not reduce their salaries.

But do the office-holders and members of Congress who propose to give this boon of hard money and low wages to the people of this heretofore favored country, intend to reduce their own wages and salaries? Oh no; not they. Whatever reduction is proposed in the allowance of the small animals, the lion will yield no part of his share.

Mr. Captas gives up the hard money and low wages system.

Captas. I give it up, Col. Richard. I am satisfied of the impolicy of this system though I can't make up my mind to support the banks, they have brought a vast deal of evil upon the country, and have favored a few to the exclusion of others, and deserve to be punished.

Col. R. I will not deny this. I admit that gross errors have been committed by the banks; that they have shown unjust partiality; that they have loaned to their directors to enable them to shive the mechanic, manufacturer, merchant, or business man, when they ought to have discounted the very notes that were thus shaved. But these are evils not necessarily inherent in the system; they may and must be corrected. The banks must be reformed, and I would reform them, as I would the Government, by turning out bad and corrupt men, and putting in honest and correct.

Compare the present with the former condition of the country.

But look at the condition of the country when the war upon the currency commenced, and for a number of years previous; and then look at its present condition, and what it has been ever since our ears have been tickled with the promises of "gold and silver," "Benton mint drops," "Jackson yellow boys," "metallic currency," of Treasury notes and irredeemable bank paper we now have. Experience is the best teacher, and that people will be prosperous, who profit by her lessons. Only the foolish or over-wise refuse to heed her voice.

It is time to speak out.

I speak plain, Mr. Captas; but it is high time to speak out; and not only to speak but to act. I have been borne along with the party, and made to sustain things I could not but condemn for a long time; but I have made up my mind to be passive no longer. If the party I have acted with, will sustain the interests of country, and go back to the principles upon which Gen. Jackson was first elected, I will support them no longer in the ruinous policy they have been for some time pursuing.

Captas. But casting aside the sub-treasury and the currency question, what objection have you to Mr. Van Buren's administration?

Col. R. Many; but it is too late to discuss them now; if you will call again tomorrow, we will talk them over.

Captas. Well, since we have gone so far it is hardly worth while to stop till we get through. You may therefore expect me.

Let pleasures be ever an innocent excess in them is always a criminal

From the Baltimore Pilot. SERGEANT JOEL DOWNING TO GENERAL JACKSON.

Downingville, away down east in the State of Maine, July, 1840.

Dear General: In respect to your letter, dated at the Hermitage, 23d of June, and sent to the editor of the Nashville Union, I think down along here it's all working 'tother way from what you meant it, and it seems to me our cause and Mr. Van Buren's, is getting along about as fast as a crab would run, and pretty much the same way.

Go where you will, in all log cabin and hard cider, and there's no stopping on't. I found it so all the way from the Hermitage here, and n's been so here ever since I got here. I aint now as it was a few years ago, when I and my cousin the Major used to be fighting for just as we'd a mind to. All we had to do was to hurrah for Old Hickory, and folks would turn out and give us a lift, and carry any election we wanted to, all over the country. But folks down this way say they've got tired of Mr. Van Buren. They don't think he's such a great President as you've cracked him up to be. Uncle Joshua says he dont come up to Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison, no touch to it.

I had a serious talk with uncle Joshua last night about matters. You know he always went for you through thick and thin, all weathers; and when we had a tight pull here in Maine, he was commonly the main spoke in the wheel for us. So when I see him chairman of the log cabin meeting the day I got here, and see him swinging his hat with the rest of 'em, I begun to feel a little streaked, and was afraid we was a going to lose him. So I got a chance to get him alone last night, and had a long talk with him. I went right at him in what I thought would be his surest pint, in the first place, and says I,

"Uncle, you'll lose the post office, as sure as your name is Joshua Downing, if you go to wavering about and giving up Mr. Van Buren, and taking sides with Old Tippecanoe."

At that he snapped his fingers at me, and says he, "Joel, you needn't think to come here to teach me politics. I knew politics before you was born. I was a republican of the old stamp, and was the first one in Downingville that come out for Jefferson against old John Adams. Then was the days, Joel, to larn politics. We used to have it hot and heavy, up hill and down. I went right into the front of the battle and fit it out, till I brought over three quarters of Downingville to my side. So 'twas pretty much all over the country. When we begun the battle, most every body was for Adams. He come in under Washington, you know, and every body thought of course he must serve eight years just as Washington did. But when he begun to have his alien and sedition laws, and g'g laws, and I don't know what all, why, by jings, the democratic republican blood of the country was right up. You could hear the rumbling of the young earthquake clear from the district of Maine to Georgia and after fighting like tigers, we brought Jefferson in."

"Well, now," says I, "uncle Joshua, what does this signify about Jefferson and Adams amount to? I want you to stick to Mr. Van Buren, so as not to lose your post office."

At that he snapped his fingers in my face again, and says he,

"I tell you, Joel, I don't care that for the post office compared with the good of the country. We are fighting over almost just such a battle as we did in the days of Jefferson and Adams. Here's Van Buren, you know, come in under Old Hickory, and in the first on't he made most all the country in his favor, and if he had done as he ought to, he might a stood his eight years. But only see what a pickle he's got us into. He's turned the whole country topsy turvy, capsize every body's business, and made us all bankrupt. And I think it's high time to have a change. And I tell you what 'tis, Joel, the democratic republican blood of the country has got roused, and if it dont put things straight again, I'm mistaken. There's been little kind of fluctuations in politics a good many times in this country since we've been a government; but there hasn't been only three times when the republican blood bled over. The first time was when it turned out old John Adams and put in Jefferson; and the second time was when it turned out John Quincy Adams and put in Old Hickory; and wither time is now, when it is biling over to turn out Van Buren and put in the old hero of Tippecanoe. And it'll do it, Joel, and no mistake."

"Well, now, uncle," says I, "what fault do you find with Mr. Van Buren? Isn't he that's brought on these difficulties. Biddle's bank has done all the mischief."

At that, uncle Joshua rolled up his eyes at me and puckered the corners of his mouth as if he was half laughin, and says he,

"Joel, a man that's been about the country as much as you have, ought to have more sense than that. Squire Biddle's bank has been out of the government this long time, but things has kept growing worse and worse all the time, and it's quite too late now to shoulder it off on to Biddle's bank."

"Well," says I, "uncle, after all your talk, you haven't brought up a single thing yet against Mr. Van Buren or his government, and until you can do that, I think you ought to be in better business than to be coming out against him."

"There's one fact alone," says Uncle Joshua, "that's en-ough to satisfy me that things aint right at head quarters,

and that is, the expenses of carrying on the government. About a dozen years ago, our government expenses was only thirteen or fourteen millions of dollars a year, and now they've got up to between thirty and forty millions a year. Now, Joel, you cant make me believe that things is all right when money is squandered away at that rate, and the people know nothing about where it goes to."

Uncle Joshua run on in this way, and talked about the Florida war and the sub treasury, and such like; and said he thought it was time to try to have honest men in the government, till I begun to feel satisfied we mus'nt expect any more help from uncle Joshua. And, to be honest about it, General, I'm really afraid the jig is up with us, for I find uncle Joshua aint alone in turning against the government and coming out for old Tip. I find sich ones all around in every quarter. I was out electioneering 'tother day, and coming along through Baldwin, the 4th of July, I met a great crowd of people out to celebrate. The road was full of 'em, marching along with their banners and their mottoes, and one of 'em was in large printed letters, "Isaac Dyer and forty-two others." And I asked a chap what that meant; and he said Isaac Dyer and forty-two others there, used to be Jackson and Van Buren men, but now had come out for old Tip.

You may depend upon it, General, Downingville is gone as alick as a whistle, and I'm pecky afraid the state of Maine is gone too. I think I shall be off soon in some of the other states, and try my luck at electioneering there. I wish you would write to me and let me know how you get along out west, and whether she tide is going against us there too; but I wouldn't send any more letters to the printers to publish, for I dont think it helps us along a mite.

I remain, your old friend,

SARGENT JOEL DOWNING.

BEAR THIS IN MIND!—Whigs of Randolph, Davidson and Guilford—we frequently hear the remark made that in these counties alone, at the presidential election of 1836, there were a number of whig voters who did not turn out, sufficient to have turned the scale and given the 15 electoral votes of the State to Judge White. Guard, we charge you in time, and in the name of your country, against a recurrence of such indifference. It is now reduced to absolute palpable certainty, that the people of North Carolina are opposed to the present administration of the federal government; and not only so, but they desire the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, and a radical reform in the administration. If our opponents have any hopes of success in North Carolina, their hopes are not grounded upon a full, legitimate expression of the will of the people, but upon the apathy of the Harrison men. Such is, in effect, the unflinching declaration of the British Federal Tory Standard. "Poll the same number of votes for Van Buren and Johnson in November," says he, "as you have for Saunders in August, and they will carry the State by six thousand." The Standard's prophecy of success is founded upon the hope that fourteen thousand whigs will go to sleep! Again we say, KEEP THESE FACTS IN MIND. Greensborough Pal.

LAST LOCUCOCO NEWS.

"Governor Polk is driving the Feds before him." Meaning by Feds, in the Locucoco dialect, those independent and manly sons of Tennessee, those true Republicans in whom the genuine spirit of republicanism has abided from the first, grown with their growth, and strengthened with their strength; and who, in defiance of the overbearing influences that have been so palpably brought to bear on them, are driving out Locucocism and Van Burnism.

This reminds us of what happened at a race many years ago. Among the horses that started for the prize, were a gallant steed named Top gal-lant (now he might be named Tip-top) and a little garon of a horse named Botherem, not deficient in a sort of nimbleness which his owner sadly mistook for true speed and bottom. This ambitious little animal, starting for the four mile heats against Top-gallant and several other first-rate horses, was left, in the last round, a double distance behind the hipmost of the others, Top-gallant being far ahead of all. An honest Paddy who had taken a strange fancy to Bothereem, perhaps from the characteristic gallantry of his country, taking side with the weaker party, cried out "Well done, Bothereem! Hurrah for Bothereem. See! by the piper if he is n't the boy that's dawning all before him! Devil a one's in half a mile of him." Nat. Intel.

A Sign.—The following result of the votes at five militia companies in Grayson County, heretofore one of the strongest Locucoco counties in the state.—S. W. Virginian.

Locucoco.	Whigs.
Capt. S. White's company	15
Capt. Wood's company	3
Capt. D. Fielder's	63
Capt. Wood's	90

Wearing Daddy's Clothes.—Our readers may have somewhere seen a cut or pictorial representation of a remarkable youth of some ten years old, rigged out in his daddy's clothes, hat, coat, vest, pantaloons, boots and all. If they have not seen such, they may easily imagine how such a picture would look. To a passenger, for all things in the world, this puts him in mind of the attempt that is now making by the Federal leaders to dress Van Buren out in the clothes of Geo. Jackson. The old General's long military boots are too long for Van Buren's entire legs—his coat tail drags on the ground—his vest looks like a box coat—and his pantaloons there is no room left for them. But seriously, why do not the friends of Mr. Van Buren support him on his own merits? Why do they continually try to keep their real man out of sight? Why try to disguise him in another man's garments, and run upon some other man's popularity? Why do they name their political papers "Old Hickory," and societies "Hickory Clubs?"

Why do they studiously avoid all associations which call up recollections of Martin Van Buren? Not ashamed of you candidate, we hope, that you thus mount him on another man's back? But the trick will never work well. It is one of those wonderfully nice laid traps, that every cunning politician often lay, but which the most shallow mind can see through at a glance; which, in fact, deceive none but their authors, and which all despise. And in this case, it is the most abject acknowledgment which can be made of the utter weakness and unpopularity of their candidate. You cannot make the people believe that Martin Van Buren is "Old Hickory," though you dress him up in Jackson's old clothes.

Galena Gazette.

The cost of Intemperance.—The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Temperance Society was recently held in London. The Bishop of Norwich presided. In the course of his remarks, he said there were supposed to be in Great Britain 25,000,000 souls, who had consumed 25,000,000 gallons of ardent spirits; the cost of bread for the support of that number of people would be, \$5,000,000, whilst the money expended for the above quantity of spirits, amounted to \$44,000,000. This quantity of spirits would form a river 100 miles long, 30 feet deep, and as many feet wide.

A Droll Punishment.—A late number of the Glasgow Scottish Herald says that it was the practice in that city, some years since, to have the heads of all persons who were carried drunk to the police—a practice which was attended with the most marked benefit to the morality of the city. Were the same punishment awarded here, we believe that Recorder Baldwin's business would be materially lessened. The Glasgow editor says: "Well do we remember the effects produced by this unique punishment—and how astonished were those who had been dressed the preceding night when they appeared before the magistrate in the morning; their hands wandered over their smooth pate—in some instances they could not be convinced of their own identity—imagined the bar officer had brought forward the wrong man, and upon the whole so well did the system work that it was a perfect rarity to see a shaved man brought back to the office a second time; indeed so alarmed did the habitual tippler become from the method that he incurred the risk of the squad always carried a wig in his pocket, in anticipation of finding himself docked in the morning."

He that is truly polite knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation; and is equally remote from insipid complaisance and low familiarity.

A Card.
To the Whigs of North Carolina.
It is the wish of the Whigs in many parts of the state, that a Convention should be held in this place on the 5th of October next. Believing this suggestion to have met with general approbation, we hereby announce in behalf of the Whig party of North Carolina, that there will be a Whig State Convention held in the City of Raleigh on the 5th of October next—the day on which was achieved the victory of the "Thames," when the friends of "Harrison and reform" throughout the state will be expected to be represented, either in person or by delegates. Whigs of North Carolina! Your country expects every man to do his duty!

CHARLES MANLY,
J. H. BRYAN,
GEORGE W. HAYWOOD,
THOMAS J. LEMAY,
JAMES J. MEDLEY,
HENRY W. MILLER,
WILLIAM R. GALE,
W. H. BATTLE.
Raleigh, Aug. 25, 1840.

A Methodist Camp Meeting will be held at Cedar Grove, eight miles north of Hillsborough, commencing on Thursday, the 17th day of September next.

CALL AND SEE! NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.
WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Goods suited to the season; consisting in part of
Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, &c.
Silks, Muslins, Calicoes, &c.
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.
embracing all articles usually brought to this market; all of which they will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers, and punctual dealers only.

Having been engaged for some time in dealing with the people of the town and county, under the firm of O. F. Long & Co. it is deemed unnecessary to say more than to make this simple announcement.

J. W. Jr. & Co. return their thanks to the public, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to them since they commenced business.

April 21. 18—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1840.

Samuel Wortham v. Thomas Burton.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff in this case, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for three weeks successively, that said plaintiff be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and show cause, if any he hath, wherefore a judgment rendered in his favor against Thomas Burton and Person Nichols, at February Term, 1840, of said Court, shall not be set aside.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk. 37—3w

1500 lbs. of BACON.

For sale by **JAMES M. PALMER.** 37—3w

Whig Meeting.

THE members of the Whig Convention which assembled at Hillsborough, at last May Court, to nominate candidates for the General Assembly, together with any other Whig citizens who may be able to attend, are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall in Hillsborough, on the 15th of September next, which will be the second day of Orange Superior Court. It is expected that the meeting will determine upon the propriety of having this county fully represented at the Central Convention at Raleigh on the 5th of October next, and that other matters of moment to the prosperity of the Whig cause will be submitted to the deliberation of the meeting.

By order of the Central Committee of Orange, **J. S. SMITH, Chairman.** 36—

Orange County, August Term, 1840.

ORDERED. That advertisement be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that a majority of the Justices of the Peace in and for this County, are requested to meet at November Term next, on Tuesday, to take into consideration whether the office of County Treasurer in this county shall be abolished.

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk. 36—3m

Notice.

THE School Committees for the several districts of the county of Orange are notified, that upon giving satisfactory information to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents that they have erected School Houses, and have Schools in operation, they can apply to the Chairman for funds at any time after the 1st day of October next.

JOHN TROLINGER, Chm'n. 36—2m

Notice.

ON Thursday the 17th of September next, I shall offer for sale at the late residence of **JOHN CHRISTOPHER**, deceased, all the personal property belonging to the said deceased, on a credit of twelve months, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

N. B. Those indebted to the deceased, will make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOMAS LYNCH, Ex'r. 36—3w

Notice.

AT August Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange County, the subscribers qualified as executors of the last will and testament of the late **JOSEPH JOHNSON**, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon, they, therefore, require all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all indebted to the same to make payment without delay.

JOSEPH HOSKINS, Ex'rs.
CALVIN JOHNSON, Ex'r.
ANNA JOHNSON, Ex'r. 36—3w

Shoes! Shoes!!

PARKER & NELSON
I HAVE just received
400 pair of Ladies' Shoes, assorted.
300 do. Men's do. do.
150 do. Misses' and Children's do.
ALSO,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.
October 29. 34—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, **PINE SHINGLES.**
JAMES S. SMITH. 16—

Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of **CHESLEY F. GEORGE**, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber at August Term 1840, of Orange County Court, he hereby requires all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to him without delay, and all having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be insisted on in bar of their recovery.

JOHN HAYES, Adm'r. 36—3w

Notice.

AT August Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange County, the subscriber was qualified as executor to the last will and testament of **JANE ALLEN**, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon; he therefore requires all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN SCOTT, Ex'r. 46—3w

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have purchased the entire stock of Goods which belonged to Paul, Mollan & Co., and will continue **The Importing and Wholesale Dry Good Business,** UNDER THE FIRM OF **PAUL, MILLWAINE & Co.**

As the business will be conducted on the same principles which governed the former House, the new concern respectfully request a continuation of the very extensive support which that Firm experienced.

DARCY PAUL,
JAMES MILLWAINE,
MOSES PAUL. 35—3w

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the Plantation on which I reside, two miles east of Hillsborough, on the road leading to Oxford. It contains about one hundred and forty-six acres of land, eighty or ninety of which is in a state of cultivation. There are two productive Meadows, an Oil Mill, and very comfortable Buildings, and a spring of good water near the house. I consider it one of the most desirable situations in this part of the state, and to a person who can give his attention it can be made profitable. My only object in selling is to settle permanently in the south.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON. 30—4w

Wool for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on terms suitable to the times two hundred pounds of prime WOOL, or upwards of 75 pounds of this year's Lambs, just taken off of his improved stock from Major Davis's importation, suitable for Hatters; with second shearing for Hats or Mixing, and first and second qualities of long wool, spring shearing, suitable for Blankets or double worsted Cloth, &c. &c. No quality to exceed forty cents per pound.

MICHAEL HOLT. 33—

Caswell Democrat.

THE subscriber proposes publishing in Yanceyville, N. Carolina, a weekly newspaper with the above title, if patronage sufficient be extended to him.

In assuming the responsible station of Editor, he feels all the diffidence naturally incidental to one, conscious of his inferiority to many of the talented veterans of the corps editorial. But a crisis has arrived in our country in which it behooves every man to do his duty, and we for one are disposed to contribute all our power, how feeble soever it may be, to the maintenance of those principles for which our illustrious forefathers pledged their lives and their sacred honor, and for which many of them fought, bled and died. The columns of the "Democrat" will be devoted to the principles avowed by the present Administration and the Democratic party generally. We consider the political warfare now carried on between the friends of Mr. Van Buren and those of General Harrison, antagonistic as that that characterized the fierce contest between the elder Adams and Mr. Jefferson. Arguments were the weapons used by the parties then—not so now! The humiliating spectacles daily exhibited to our view, to bolster up a party evidently on the wane, and which seems conscious of the fact, from the novel, not to say ridiculous means to which it resorts, are calculated to excite in the bosoms of all friends to rational liberty, a degree of indignation that must prompt them to suppress by all fair means, such attempts to gull them.

The Whig party must presume much on the ignorance and gullibility of the people, for a moment to suppose that their attention can long be diverted from the true issue, by the idle parade of log cabins, &c.

The party opposed to the Administration is so heterogeneous, is composed of materials so discordant, that it would be difficult to define their position. They agree in one thing, and that is to put down Mr. Van Buren, and to take the reins of government into their own hands.

The columns of the *Caswell Democrat* will be open to all who may be disposed, through its medium, to advocate the policy of the party to which the Editor is attached, but he wishes it to be understood that nothing of a personal nature will be permitted to appear in his paper.

DABNEY RAINEY.

Terms.—Two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars payable at the end of the year.

SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON. 36—

Notice.

THE Legatee of **MARTHA RAY**, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and receive their respective legacies, as the subscriber is prepared to settle with them, and will not be held responsible for interest after this date.

JAMES JACKSON, Jr. Ex'r. 36—3w

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,
A handsome assortment of GOODS, embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER. 36—

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for former favors, and have the pleasure to inform them that we are now receiving from New York, a good assortment of Goods, which will be sold on terms suited to the times. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine our selection.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS.
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green do.
Casimeres, Vestings, and Linen Drillings,
Brown and Irish Linens,
Thread and Cotton Diapers,
Silks, Shalleys, and Printed Muslins,
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Worked Col-lars,
French, English, and American Prints,
Florence, and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, and Palm Leaf Hats,
Bonnets Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.
Brush and Beaver Hats.

ALSO,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Mace, Cloves, Ground and Race Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. **CALL AND SEE.**

PARKER & NELSON. 21—

Flour, Meal & Bacon.

For Sale, by **J. J. FREELAND.** 0—

For Sale.

FLOUR, Corn Meal, Bacon and Lard, Herring, Caviar and Smoking Tobacco, in papers and hands,
Cigars, Pipes, &c.
Good Vinegar, and a little of the Grape, Peach, Apple and Currant Juices, very good, &c. **A PARKS.** 6—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:
Gentlemen's Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Music Boxes.
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholme's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purse, and Pocket Books.
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Piretols.
Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders respectfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH. 93—

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.

LEMUEL LYNCH. 93—

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted to their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred tested cases which have been made public, and in almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of **MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS** and **PHENIX BITTERS** have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent danger. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Headaches and Headache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Constiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the *Fever and Ague* districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

THESE valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, Agent. 23—

For Sale.

PETER'S Vegetable Anti-bilious Pills, Beck with the Anti-diarrhetic Pills, Indian Elixir, for Coughs, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c.
R. S. Bernard's Syrup, for Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Stomach Complaints, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, &c.
Wm. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment, for all External Diseases, &c.
Also Harrison's Specific Ointment, for do. Also other Medicines, &c. **A. PARKS.** 26—

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, **PLOUGH** of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the *Cast Iron Plough*, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Drury & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEVIE, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DOBSON, do do.
GEORGE W. JEFFREYS, Person do.
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do.

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GENEE, Person county. 29—

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,
Superior Cognac Brandy,
" **Holland Ginf,**
" **Jamaica Rum,**
Madeira,
Port,
Malaga,
Muscet,
Claret,
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made **CARRIAGES** and **Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.**

THOS. D. CRAIN. 82—

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has proved an astonishing cure in the Consumption, and other diseases of the Lungs, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hillsborough Post Office, Orange County, **HENRY FOGLEMAN.** 41—61

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a certain cure in every form of the *CONSTIPATION*, all having the same origin, and invariably arising from the *UNIVERSAL ROOT* of all diseases, namely *IMPURITY* or *IMPERFECT* circulation of the *BLOOD.*

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over *ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND* persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or dispair in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, constiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrated truth, as each case it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of *ORANGE MEDICINE* is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the condiments of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, 4 108 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills: **Dennis Heatt, Hillsborough.** **Stedman & Ramsey, Pittsborough.** **Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.** **Joseph A. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson.** **James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.** December 3 93—13m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1840.

James Whitall v. Joseph Freeland. Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Freeland, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and there answer or demur to the writ, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk. 35—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1840.

Wm. Holt and others, vs. **Nicholas Holt and others,** } Petition to sell Land.

IT having been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nicholas Holt, the heirs at law of Nicholas Holt, deceased, David Cotner and Milly his wife, Henry Cable and Polly his wife, and the heirs at law of Sally Wolf deceased, who are defendants in this case all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Hillsborough on the 2nd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard ex parte to them.

J. WEBB, C. M. E. 35—

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber has his Wool Carding Machine in good order, and desires his customers to bring their wool clean, that they may have good work.

C. W. JOHNSTON. 34—

Mattresses.

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY **DENNIS HEATT,** AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion, longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 50 per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.